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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/682,985	11/05/2001	Newton B. White JR.	GREN.P-001-2	4151
21121	7590	07/20/2004	EXAMINER	
OPPEDAHL AND LARSON LLP			SON, LINH L D	
P O BOX 5068			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
DILLON, CO 80435-5068			2135	3
DATE MAILED: 07/20/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/682,985	WHITE, NEWTON B.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Linh LD Son	2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 November 2001.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. For IDS (Paper #2), The IDS fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98 (a) (11), which requires a list of all patents, publications, or other info submitted for consideration by the Office. It has been placed in the application file, but the info therein has not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalajan (US/6304908).
4. As per claims 1-3 and 9-11, Kalajan discloses the “Mechanism For Delivering A message Based Upon A source Address” invention, which teaches a method for delivering a message to the port of a destination based on the source port of the sender (Col 2 lines 37-47) by using a message routing application (Col 4 line 10). Kalajan implements the method in a TCP/IP network environment, such as Internet (Col 3 line 63). A workstation requests an access to an application or resource through a port. The message routing application (MRA) receives the packet and interprets the source of port of the request (Col 4 lines 22-45). The

MRA then compares the received info with a pre-configured table to determine the destination port to redirect the message. However, Kalajan does not teach the specific implementation of the method to redirect the Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTPS) (Col 10 line 20) which using the port 443 to port 80, the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Nevertheless, Kalajan teaches the implementation of the method in the Internet environment and further using the HTTPS and HTTP for a particular application (Col 3 lines 10-22). Therefore, it is obvious at the time of the invention for one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Kalajan's method to a mapping the https communication to the destination port 80. The mapping port 80 to port 443 of the destination server create a diversion of traffic, which will the client accessing the information and at the same time protecting the information (Col 2 lines 12-35). Further, it is well known in the art that HTTPS is using port 443 and Port 80 is using for HTTP.

5. As per claim 4, Kalajan discloses the method of claim 1 wherein, before the first data packet is received by the server program on the second port, it passes through a system that is configured in a manner that would block the first data packet if the first data packet were addressed to the first port (Col 4 lines 22-36).

As per claim 5, Kalajan discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the following additional step: after step (a), directing a client program to request information from the server program using a resource locator comprising an

indication to use the secure hypertext transfer protocol and an indication to use the second port number. Claim 1 rejection basis is applied. Further, Kalajan teaches the message routing application within the server to direct a server program to use the predefined port instead of the standard port (Col 4 lines 39-45, the destination address is the port address Col 2 line 47).

As per claims 6 and 7-8, Kalajan discloses the method of claims 1 and 4 further comprising the following additional step: after step (a), directing a client program to request information from the server program using a resource locator (message directing application Col 4 line 14) comprising an indication to use the secure hypertext transfer protocol and an indication to use the second port number (Col 4 lines 37-45 and Col 6 lines 24-43). Kalajan does have indication to use a specific port (Second Port) in the mapping table for network traffic to enter and exit (See Figure 1, Col 4 lines 54-64). However, he does not specifically use the https. Therefore, it is obvious at the time of the invention for one of ordinary skill in the art to configure the specific port to be the https port to direct the traffic to the correct destination port on the destination server.

6. Claims 1-3 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Apache (Chapter 4 and 5).

7. As per claims 1-3 and 9-11, Apache teaches the port directives to set the port number that the server listens to for incoming requests. The Apache configuration file allows the administrator to set the http port 80 to any number from 0 to 65535 (See Chapter 4 and 5). However, Apache does not teach the directives to set the port for https (443) to the same as http (80). Nevertheless, it is obvious at the time of the invention for one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the port directive to listen to https port 443 connection through port 80 to hide the server from hacking (Chapter 4, Page 5, second paragraph). Further, the application of port directive is applied in plurality of applications in Unix environment at the time of the invention was made.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to Linh Son whose telephone number is (703)-305-8914 or Fax to 703-746-9821.
9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Kim Y. Vu can be reached at (703)-305-4393. The fax numbers for this group are (703)-872-9306 (official fax). Any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is (703)-305-9600.

Linh LD Son

Patent Examiner

Linh Son
Art 2135

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Art Unit: 2135

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